ITMO UNIVERSITY

Saint Petersburg State University of Information Technologies, Mechanics and Optics presentation template

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Theorem 1 For a prime p and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ it holds that $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$.

Proof. The invertible elements in a field form a group under multiplication. In particular, the elements

$$1, 2, \ldots, p-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

form a group under multiplication modulo p. This is a group of order $p-1$. For $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $a \neq 0$ we thus get $a^{p-1} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. The claim follows. □

Example 1

The function $\phi\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\phi(x) = 2x$ is continuous at the point $x = \alpha$, because if $\epsilon > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is such that $|x-\alpha| < \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, then

$$|\phi(x) - \phi(\alpha)| = 2|x - \alpha| < 2\delta = \epsilon.$$

Highlighting

Sometimes it is useful to highlight certain words in the text.

Important

If a lot of text should be highlighted, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

It is easy to match the colour theme.

Lists

1. Fancy lists are marked with a number inside a circle.

1. Color of list changes by parameter [color=ITMOMango].

- Bullet lists are marked with a red box.

1. Numbered lists are marked with a white number inside a red box.

Effects

1. Effects that control
2. when text is displayed
3. are specified with <> and a list of slides.

Theorem 2

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.

Use textblock for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height).

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